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United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean continued to organize a growing number of activities in the reporting period. The Centre implemented various projects and activities in its programme of work, in consultation with Member States in the region, United Nations agencies, international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). These included activities dealing with issues such as training, weapons and ammunition destruction, stockpile management and dissemination of information.

During the period under review, the Centre devoted considerable attention to promoting existing firearms agreements, notably involving the diplomatic community, members of parliament, law enforcement officers and NGOs. The organization of workshops and conferences to inform representatives from the Latin American and Caribbean region of the need for and benefits of treaty ratification, training for law enforcement officials and capacity-building for NGOs were also part of the Centre's activities in the second half of 2002 and at the beginning of 2003.

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Several other activities were initiated by the Centre during the period under review, for example, in the areas of disarmament and development, conventional weapons, the development of databases and the dissemination of information. The Centre also continued discussions with subregional and global institutions on the feasibility of signing memoranda of understanding to facilitate cooperation and fund-raising.

During the reporting period, the Centre continued to undertake vigorous fund-raising efforts. It was able to strengthen its human resource capacity as each project has been provided with its own support staff.

Contents

		Paragraphs	*Page*
I.	Introduction	1–2	4
II.	Functioning and mandate	3–4	4
III.	Activities	5–32	4
	A. Firearms, ammunition and explosives	8–22	5
	1. Diplomatic/political level	9–12	5
	2. Operational level	13–15	6
	3. Civil society	16–19	7
	4. Practical disarmament measures	20–22	8
	B. Anti-personnel landmines	23	8
	C. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	24	9
	D. Conventional weapons	25	9
	E. Nuclear weapons	26–27	9
	F. Chemical weapons	28–29	10
	G. Dissemination of information	30–32	10
IV.	Finance and staffing	33–37	11
V.	Conclusions and observations	38–40	12
Annexes			
I.	Status of the Trust Fund for the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean for the year 2002		13
II.	Planned activities of the Centre for which funding is sought		14

I. Introduction

1. On 22 November 2002, the General Assembly adopted, without a vote, resolution 57/89, entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean". By paragraphs 8 and 9 of the resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide the Regional Centre with all necessary support, within existing resources, so that it might carry out its programme of activities in accordance with its mandate, and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution.

2. The present report is submitted pursuant to the above request. The report covers the activities of the Centre for the period from July 2002 to June 2003. A financial statement on the status of the Trust Fund for the Centre covering the year 2002 appears in annex I to the report. An outline of the planned activities of the Centre for which funding is invited from interested donor countries and organizations is contained in annex II.

II. Functioning and mandate

3. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, located in Lima, was established in 1987, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 41/60 J of 3 December 1986. The Centre functions under the auspices of the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and is mandated to provide, upon request, substantive support for the initiatives and other activities of the Member States of the region for the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament and for the promotion of economic and social development. The Centre functioned until the end of June 1996, when its operations were suspended owing to insufficient voluntary contributions to finance its activities and administrative costs. Following the appointment of the Director of the Centre by the Secretary-General, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 52/220 of 22 December 1997, and his assumption of office on 1 December 1998, vigorous efforts have been launched to raise funds with a view to revitalizing the activities of the Centre.

4. In pursuit of its mandate, the Centre continued to serve the countries in the region as: (a) a means of promoting subregional, regional and cross-regional activities; (b) a tool to identify synergies between security and development issues; and (c) an instrument for the United Nations in playing a proactive role in the establishment of a more secure environment for social and economic development in the region.

III. Activities

5. The Centre continued to maintain cooperation and coordination with other United Nations agencies and entities during the period under review. In particular, the Centre reached a preliminary agreement with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) during 2002 to cooperate on weapons destruction and stockpile management events in Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Peru. A formal cooperation framework agreement is expected to be put into place in 2003, extending the scope

of joint activities to all 33 countries in the region. During the period under review, a memorandum of understanding was signed with the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL) to facilitate cooperation and coordination between OPANAL and the Centre.

6. The Centre continued discussions with four subregional institutions (the Central American Integration System, the Andean Community, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the South American Common Market (MERCOSUR) and associate States) to explore the possibility of creating a formal cooperation framework and joint work programme to avoid duplication and identify synergies relating to activities in the region. This will facilitate cooperation and coordination with smaller groups of countries in addressing specific security issues of concern in their subregions.

7. The activities carried out during the period under review broadly pertained to seven areas: firearms, ammunition and explosives; anti-personnel landmines; disarmament and development; conventional weapons; nuclear weapons; chemical weapons; and dissemination of information.

A. Firearms, ammunition and explosives

8. The Centre continued to consolidate its Regional Clearing-house Programme on Firearms, Ammunition and Explosives, which serves as a platform for efforts aimed at assisting States to implement the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials, the Model Regulations for the Control of the International Movement of Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition of the Organization of American States (OAS) and the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects. Under this Programme of Action, the Centre organized training courses, workshops and meetings and developed databases at four levels of activity: diplomatic/political, operational, civil society and practical disarmament.

1. Diplomatic/political level

9. The Centre and the Swedish Fellowship of Reconciliation (SweFOR) supported the Third Inter-Parliamentary Meeting on the Illicit Traffic in Small Arms and Light Weapons in Central America, which took place in Madrid from 3 to 5 October 2002. The meeting was organized by the Government of Spain and sponsored by the Government of Sweden, the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and the Spanish International Cooperation Agency (AECI). The first Permanent Forum of Parliamentarians committed to implement the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects was established at this meeting. The meeting adopted the Madrid Declaration, which called for the participation in the Forum of parliamentarians from all Latin American and Caribbean countries, as well as from countries in the European Union.

10. The Centre and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Commission (CICAD) of OAS initiated the development of a white book entitled "Legal norms and instruments on firearms, ammunition and explosives in Latin America and the Caribbean", which is a compilation of national legal norms, decrees, laws and instruments on firearms,

ammunition and explosives of all 33 countries in the region. The White Book is intended to provide parliamentarians with a useful tool to analyse their laws and point out gaps in national laws where parliamentarians can reinforce legislative measures and eventually promote national legislative reform in order to implement the 1997 Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials and the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects. With the assistance of SweFOR, it is intended to expand the scope of the White Book to include national norms and legislation of the European Union countries.

11. A regional seminar entitled "Firearms, their parts and ammunition: partnership with the industry and the commercial sector to implement the United Nations Programme of Action" was organized by the Centre in Panama City from 13 to 15 November 2002 in cooperation with the Government of Panama and with sponsorship from the Government of Switzerland. Representatives of the firearms and ammunition industries in Latin America and the Caribbean, Governments, international organizations and civil society, and other experts in the area of security and intelligence participated in the meeting.

12. The meeting suggested concrete actions to (a) achieve an equilibrium between economic interests and security needs, improve markings as an international trade tool, and improve information-sharing between the industrial sector and State agencies in order to facilitate the tracing of firearms in illicit circulation, and (b) create a "reflection group" to identify the actors involved in the manufacture of and trade in firearms and ammunition, and to determine the interaction between those actors. The Centre was requested to inform the firearms and ammunition industries in Latin America and the Caribbean about the results of the meeting and to create a web page with information on the United Nations Programme of Action pertinent to the industry. The Centre was also invited to act in the region as a platform for coordination and as a point of contact for the private sector in the implementation of the Programme of Action.

2. Operational level

13. The Centre organized a series of technical meetings between September 2002 and June 2003 to prepare the implementation of the project entitled "Commercial trade of and illicit trafficking in firearms, their parts and ammunition: basic course for training the trainers in investigative techniques". The project is part of the Centre's activities to assist States in the Latin American and Caribbean region to implement the United Nations Programme of Action on small arms and light weapons. The project aims at training some 800 officials from the police, customs, intelligence and armed forces to act as instructors in their respective countries on the legal trade and illicit trafficking in firearms and ammunition, addressing issues such as human security, legal instruments, investigation, firearms trafficking routes, weapons destruction and stockpile management, as well as other issues related to the legal commerce and illicit trafficking in firearms and ammunition (for example, drugs, terrorism and money-laundering).

14. The Centre participated in a conference on criminal problems in the border zones of Ecuador, Peru and Colombia organized by the National Central Bureau of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and the Peruvian National

Police, from 17 to 19 December 2002 in Lima. The conference addressed issues such as the lack of training, resources and personnel at Interpol to combat illicit firearm and drug trafficking in the Andean region. It also addressed the need to reinforce the level of information exchange between the different agencies, such as Interpol, customs, police, intelligence agencies, coast guards, involved in the control and prevention of illicit firearms and drug-trafficking, reform and standardize the legislation to control firearms, in the region, reinforce border and police controls and coordinate concrete actions among the various agencies mentioned above.

15. The meeting requested the Centre to provide technical and financial assistance in regard to satellite imagery and other feasible mechanisms in order to help control and prevent criminal acts in conflict border zones. It requested the countries of the subregion to promote meetings, seminars and working groups with representatives of the various agencies mentioned above to search for better and common strategies to combat illicit firearm and drug trafficking in the region. It further requested the countries of the subregion to consider improving national legislation relating to firearms.

3. Civil society

16. The Centre organized a series of technical meetings during May and June 2003 within the framework of the project entitled "Latin American and Caribbean NGOs: capacity-building, networking and strengthening of their advocacy means" to develop further a training manual and methodology guidelines to train NGOs in Latin America and the Caribbean on the issue of firearms. The meetings, organized in cooperation with Viva Rio, Small Arms Survey, Fundación Arias para la Paz y el Progreso Humano, SweFOR, International Alert and Save the Children Sweden, concluded by approving the training manual, a selection of organizations to be trained during the period 2003-2004, a training schedule, the selection of trainers for the first courses and the creation of support committees to follow up on the training courses. It was also agreed that the first training course would be held in October 2003 in El Salvador.

17. The Centre participated in a coordination meeting of the International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA) Steering Committee in London on 18 and 19 May 2002 and presented its project entitled "Latin American and Caribbean NGOs: capacity-building, networking and strengthening of their advocacy means". The meeting discussed how IANSA could participate in the project so as to avoid duplication and identify issues where synergies were possible between the Centre and IANSA, as both could serve as a platform for States and organizations in the region. The NGO capacity-building project coordinator of the Centre was requested to participate henceforth in the IANSA Steering Committee on a formal basis.

18. The Centre provided technical assistance to UNDP El Salvador from 21 to 26 May 2003 to develop a proposal for the project entitled "Strengthening mechanisms for the control of firearms in El Salvador" containing suggestions for the follow-up phases of this initiative. The finalized project document is under consideration by the UNDP-El Salvador country team.

19. The Centre hosted and participated in a coordination workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean organized by International Alert, Saferworld, the University of Bradford and seven organizations from the region. The objective of the meeting was to exchange information on and discuss the implementation of the

Programme of Action in Latin America and the Caribbean. A report on the discussion will be issued prior to the convening of the First Biennial Meeting of States on small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.

4. Practical disarmament measures

20. The Centre coordinated international assistance for the destruction of 10,000 firearms that took place on 12 July 2002 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. This activity was organized by the State of Rio de Janeiro through its Public Safety State-Secretariat, the Brazilian Army and Viva Rio, within the framework of the 2006 Firearms and Ammunition Destruction and Stockpile Management Challenge (the 2006 Lima Challenge). A monitoring and verification commission was created by the Centre, with the support of CICAD and the Small Arms and Demobilization Unit (SADU) of UNDP, to supervise the destruction.

21. The Centre provided assistance to the Government of Argentina in its efforts to implement the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials and the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects. This included the destruction of 2,283 firearms in Mendoza, Argentina, on 10 August 2002; the creation of a monitoring and verification commission composed of representatives of SADU, CICAD, the Government of Canada through its Royal Canadian Mounted Police and others; providing support to the firearms programme of the Province of Mendoza; and improving a police firearms storage facility and creating a new joint police/justice firearms and ammunition storage facility. The Centre also coordinated a second firearms and ammunition destruction event in Mendoza on 22 and 23 November, organized by the Government of Argentina. A total of 2,721 firearms and 8,263 pieces of ammunition were destroyed. A second monitoring and verification commission comprising representatives of the Ministry of Justice and Security of Mendoza and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Argentina, as well as representatives of SADU, CICAD, SweFOR and the Canadian Royal Mounted Police, was created to supervise the destruction.

22. On 5 December 2002, the Centre, SADU and CICAD organized the destruction of 2,573 firearms in Lima, at the request of the Government of Peru, within the framework of implementing the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials, the Model Regulations for the Control of the International Movement of Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition of OAS and the United Nations Programme of Action. As in other cases, the destruction of firearms was supervised by a monitoring and verification commission composed of representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior, the Centre, SADU, CICAD and other international observers.

B. Anti-personnel landmines

23. The Centre initiated discussions with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru on a landmine project proposal entitled "Reintegration of landmines and unexploded ordnance victims into productive life in Peru: enhancing the social and economic fabric of Peruvian society". Negotiations were also initiated with possible donors to

provide seed money for the implementation of the project, which is expected to be launched in the second semester of 2003.

C. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

24. In August 2002 the Centre started a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration project which would allow the Centre to act as a platform for addressing disarmament, demobilization and reintegration issues and facilitating coordination between the various actors involved in these processes through activities, meetings, seminars, capacity-building and educational sessions, specifically focusing on reintegration. Efforts have been made by the Centre to seek possible partners, such as international organizations and NGOs, as well as possible donors for the project.

D. Conventional weapons

25. The Centre provided logistical support to a regional workshop entitled "Transparency in armaments", organized by the Department for Disarmament Affairs from 26 to 28 November 2002 in Lima. The workshop was hosted by the Government of Peru in collaboration with the Governments of Canada, Germany, Japan and the Netherlands. The workshop was aimed at promoting transparency and confidence-building through greater participation by Member States of the Latin American and Caribbean region in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and the United Nations Standardized Instrument for Reporting Military Expenditures. Participants unanimously acknowledged the importance of the two United Nations instruments and agreed that States in the region should regularly participate in them.

E. Nuclear weapons

26. The Centre participated in an International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) seminar entitled "New approaches to nuclear verification and nuclear security" on 24 and 25 February 2003 in Vienna. The meeting provided an opportunity for the Centre to discuss some issues directly related to its projects and to start a series of contacts with representatives of Governments, civil society, the donor community and international organizations. In this connection, informal discussions were initiated with various organizations to identify common interests and possible joint projects on nuclear issues (for example, treaty ratification, implementation and exchange of information).

27. A memorandum of understanding was signed between the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and OPANAL in April 2003. The memorandum of understanding will facilitate formal cooperation between the Centre and OPANAL in strengthening the nuclear-weapon-free zone in Latin America and the Caribbean and improving the level of cooperation and information exchange among Member States in the region.

F. Chemical weapons

28. The Centre was represented and made a presentation at a seminar entitled "Universality and implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention" in Philipsburg, Sint Maarten, the Netherlands Antilles, from 20 to 22 May 2003, jointly hosted by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). The aim of the seminar was to bring together officials and experts from States not party to the Convention in Central America and the Caribbean to discuss policy, as well as practical issues, in relation to adherence to and implementation of the Convention. The representatives of eight States of the region not party to the Convention — Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Haiti, Honduras and Saint Kitts and Nevis — participated in the seminar. They described the status of consideration of the Convention in their countries and the steps to be taken.

29. The seminar provided an opportunity for the Centre to discuss and explore possibilities of cooperation with the OPCW secretariat. It was agreed that the two organizations would work together in the coming months to assist Latin American and Caribbean countries to speed up the process of adherence to and ratification of the Convention and to assist them in developing appropriate legislation to implement the Convention.

G. Dissemination of information

30. During the reporting period, four issues of *Policy Brief* were published, focusing on, among other things, the ratification/implementation of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, nuclear disarmament issues and issues related to firearms. In addition, the Centre published five issues of *Latin American and Caribbean Regional Perspectives* focusing on exchanges of views among States in the Latin American and Caribbean region on the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, the standardized instrument for reporting military expenditures and the United Nations Programme of Action, as well as on their participation in the two instruments and their implementation of the Programme of Action.

31. The Centre also continued the development of the Small Arms and Light Weapons Administration (SALSA) System, which serves to provide information on all the activities of the Centre and its partners concerning projects related to the Regional Clearing-house Programme, relevant documentation, points of contact and other activities related to firearms, ammunition and explosives. SALSA is expected to be launched officially later in 2003.

32. During the reporting period, the Centre published a number of information booklets in English and Spanish on various projects and activities it has carried out since July 2002. They include booklets entitled *Disarmament in Action: Responding to the 2006 Lima Challenge*; *Parliamentary Exchange Initiative on Firearms in Latin America and the Caribbean*, *Training Law Enforcement Officials* and *NGO Capacity-building and the Regional Clearing-house*. Most of the booklets have accompanying CD-ROMs which provide additional information on the various projects and activities undertaken in the course of 2002. For the Clearing-house Programme, three posters were produced, on firearms destructions, ammunition destruction and stockpile management, respectively. In addition, videos were

produced of the various weapons destruction events and four monuments were designed by artists and placed in parks and other public spaces in Mendoza and Lima to mark such events there.

IV. Finance and staffing

33. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/60 J of 3 December 1986, the Centre was established on the basis of existing resources and of voluntary contributions that Member States and interested organizations might make for its support.

34. During the reporting period, voluntary contributions in the amount of US$ 886,602 were received. In addition, a number of Governments and institutions contributed to the work of the Centre by sharing or absorbing the costs of joint events, personnel and/or material resources. The Secretary-General wishes to express his gratitude to the Governments of Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom and Kristna Fredsrörelsen (SweFOR) for their generous support, and to the Government of Peru for its sustained support of the Centre. In addition, the Centre received US$ 10,000 from the Disarmament Information Programme Trust Fund and US$ 70,000 from the Practical Disarmament Trust Fund in 2002 and US$ 170,700 from the Global and Regional Disarmament Trust Fund in 2003.

35. The Director of the Centre continued to undertake an intensive fund-raising campaign in the period under review. The purpose of this effort was threefold: to report on the utilization of funds and past activities; to learn more about the interest in the region of donor countries; and to establish relationships with donors and seek new contributions. Over 60 countries, institutes and foundations were approached for financial assistance.

36. At present, the Centre operates with some administrative support from the UNDP office in Lima. During the reporting period, the Centre was able to strengthen its human resource capacity through building into project proposals the staffing requirements for each project. Currently, besides the Director, the staff of the Centre comprises one associate expert from Sweden, three programme officers, eight administrative and project support staff and three General Service assistants. Despite the relative success in fund-raising during the past two years, the situation of the Centre's Trust Fund remains precarious, since the majority of funds are tied to specific projects. The only confirmed core funding is from the Government of Peru (US$ 30,000 per year) and from the Government of Sweden (approximately US$ 200,000 per year).

37. It is worth noting that, during the period under review, the Centre has received an increased number of proposals for partnerships and common projects from countries and organizations in the region. These are mainly requests for assistance in implementing national measures and regional/global agreements on security or disarmament, in developing coordinated approaches to peace and related initiatives, and in promoting social and economic development activities related to security matters.

V. Conclusions and observations

38. **The Centre has continued to act as a facilitator for the implementation of regional initiatives by identifying regional security needs and new areas of cooperation with States and organizations in the region. It has continued to provide more in-depth information on firearms matters, including training for the law enforcement community and NGOs on such matters, and to promote the dissemination of information on security issues among diplomats, the military, NGOs and civil society. It has also assisted in weapons and ammunition destruction and initiated a new level of activity in the area of disarmament and development.**

39. **The Centre also intensified its contribution to the coordination of United Nations efforts towards peace and security in the region and, as a means of avoiding duplication of efforts, has continued to explore the possibility of signing memoranda of understanding with subregional, regional and global organizations, as well as NGOs. The vast regional cooperation undertaken by the Centre during the reporting period has demonstrated, in a concrete manner, the role of the Organization as a regional catalyst for peace and disarmament in assisting countries in the region to advance the cause of peace, disarmament and development in Latin America and the Caribbean.**

40. **The Secretary-General counts on the continued and increasing support and cooperation of Member States and organizations to ensure the effective functioning of the Centre.**

Annex I

Status of the Trust Fund for the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean for the year 2002

		United States dollars
I.	Fund balance, 31 December 2001	137 307
II.	Income, 1 January-31 December 2002	
	Voluntary contributions[a]	799 395
	Interest income	21 542
	Other/miscellaneous income	592
	Subtotal	**821 529**
III.	Expenditures, 1 January-31 December 2002	571 824
IV.	Fund balance, 31 December 2002	387 012

Note: Information is based on the financial statement for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2002. During the period from 1 January to 30 June 2003, additional contributions totalling $542,607 were received from Norway ($25), Sweden/SweFOR ($128,192) and the United Kingdom ($414,390).

[a] 2002: Belgium ($10,667), the European Commission ($276,748), Mexico ($5,000), the Netherlands ($146,317), Norway ($14,975), Panama ($2,000), Peru ($30,000), Sweden/SweFOR ($136,985), Sweden ($21,000), Switzerland ($49,950) and the United Kingdom ($105,753).

Annex II

Planned activities of the Centre for which funding is sought

Project 1

Title of project

Regional workshop to Follow up on the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, adopted at the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects

Purpose

To facilitate States of the Latin American and Caribbean region in jointly assessing the status of implementation of the Programme of Action in the region; to identify new coordination and cooperation opportunities; and to propose solutions to problems that might hamper the work undertaken either individually or jointly

Location

University for Peace, San José

Duration

3 days

Number of participants

33 countries of the region: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela

Cost estimates	*United States dollars*
Travel of participants (33)	67 000
Travel of experts (12)	25 000
Travel of staff (3)	7 000
Interpretation (English, French and Spanish)	6 900
Conference documentation	2 600
Total	**108 500**

Project 11

Title of project

Latin American and Caribbean Conference to Promote the Relationship between Disarmament and Development

Purpose

To provide a forum for promoting, at the regional level, the principles and decisions adopted at the 1987 International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development; to assess the various activities organized in the region on the matter and provide information that could enhance the work on disarmament and development; and to assess new approaches to addressing the relationship between disarmament and development and adapting them to the current reality of post-cold-war relations and globalization

Location

Port-au-Prince

Duration

3 days

Number of participants

33 countries of the region: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela

Cost estimates	*United States dollars*
Travel of participants (33)	71 700
Travel of experts (12)	27 000
Travel of staff (3)	7 600
Interpretation (English, French and Spanish)	6 900
Conference documentation	2 600
Total	**115 800**

Project III

Title of project

Seminar on the Strengthening of Latin America and Caribbean Security and the Improvement of Coordination and Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States (OAS)

Purpose

To assess areas of coordination and cooperation between the United Nations and OAS on all issues that could strengthen regional security, particularly as OAS reviews different aspects of regional security and redefines the concept and methodology of hemispheric security for the next 10 to 15 years; to provide an opportunity to mutually reinforce efforts, projects, programmes and measures to deal with illicit trafficking in drugs and firearms, terrorism, landmine issues and related issues; and to identify synergies between the work of the two organizations with a view to promoting greater coordination and cooperation between them on matters related to peace and disarmament

Location

University for Peace, San José

Duration

3 days

Number of participants

33 countries of the region: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela

Cost estimates	*United States dollars*
Travel of participants (33)	67 000
Travel of experts (12)	25 000
Travel of staff (3)	7 000
Interpretation (English, French and Spanish)	6 900
Conference documentation	2 600
Total	**108 500**

Project IV

Title of project

Regional Workshop to Follow up on the Implementation of the Mine-Ban Convention

Purpose

To facilitate States of Latin America and the Caribbean jointly assessing the status of implementation of the Mine-Ban Convention in the region; to identify new coordination and cooperation opportunities; and to propose solutions to any problems that might hamper the work undertaken either individually or jointly

Location

Tegucigalpa

Duration

3 days

Number of participants

33 countries of the region: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela

Cost estimates	*United States dollars*
Travel of participants (33)	77 700
Travel of experts (12)	29 100
Travel of staff (3)	8 100
Interpretation (English, French and Spanish)	6 900
Conference documentation	2 600
Total	**124 400**